ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

THE WAR.

The Vienna Conference Broken Up and Dispersed.

SEBASTOPOL BOMBARDED, BUT NOT TAKEN

The New English Loan Taken by the Rothschilds.

SERIOUS DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

NEW TAXES PROPOSED IN ENGLAND.

TERRIBLE WAR TO WAGE ALL OVER EUROPE

Louis Mapoleon to Take Command of the Allied Army.

Magnificent Reception of Louis Napoleon and Engenie in England.

The Second Exposition from the French

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN,

The Collins mail steamship Atlante, Capt. West, has She left Liverpool on Morday, the 23d ult., at

3½ P. M., and reached her pier atnoon yesterday.

The London Chromicle in notions the arrival of the Atlantic out, on the 19th ultimo, says:—The Atlantic was detained on her passage or thirty-six hours by the messasity of making good sode defect in her machinery.

The Asia arrived at Lierpool, noon of Sunday, the 22d. She was detained tree hours off the bar, entrance to the Morrey, for wantof water.

The Vience Conference was broken up after its twelfth ession, Russia a twel-tely refusing to assent to the processes of France an England.

The Emperor Na cleon, accompanied by the Empress Eugenie, had bee all the week in England, and they The new Brish toan is for £16,000,000 sterling, and

he Rothschilds at £100 in consols and 14s.

and stars are proposed.

It is ported that England assents to Louis Napoleon

ad of the allied army. It was, however, regard as a doubtful rumor.

ford John Russell and M. Drouvn de l'Huys had lef

the intention to storm the place if possible.

She said her husband, named Boninoff, wa

et Ali notifies the Turkish government that he

Rhodes and Simple are to be fortified.

An admiralty investigation, held on the recent collision of the English stup of war and the A nerican ship George Huribut, exemerates both parties from blame. The Huri-

but is refitting at Portsmouth. Mr. Layard was entertained by James Baines & Co. at a banquet on board their new clipper Donald McKay, at

Liverpool, on the 21st.

The Limerick Chronicle (Ireland) of April 21, has the Yesterday, (Friday,) the ship Jessie, with fifty-six passengers, left for Montreal. This vessel is capable of accommodating five hundred, but the Know Nothing faction in America has deterred many from leaving

The captain of the Boston packetship Enoch Train was

Aned £10 by the Liverpool police magistrate for shipping five passengers more than the legal number. The Liverpool cetton market was steady, at previous rates. The sales of the nine days amounted to 70,000

Provisions alightly advanced. Wheat and flour were quiet, and rather lower. Corn nlightly advanced. Western Canal flour 39s. a 41s. White wheat 11s. 6d. a 12s. 2d. White corn 42s. a

Consols had declined to 8914 for money. Our Liverpool Correspondence. Livenese, April 25, 1855. The New English Loan Taken by the Rothchilds-Oritica

Oxidition of England,
The most important news which the steamer will take out relates to the present reduced condition of England in her war of aggression against Russia. A loan for £16,000,000 has been decided on, and taken by the Rothschilds upon a basts which values the consols in reality at only 80. Thirty years annuity at par, with a premium of 14s. 6d. upon the three per cent loan, is equal to 314 per cent—reduces the "par" to 80. Here is a result little anticipated, even by the most confident, and the sudfirst step in the severe trial through which the govern ment must soon pass. The great free trade policy of Sir Robert Peel is yielding to the necessity of revenue and increased taxetion, direct and indirect, touching every man's pocket, and affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the nation, will soon heap a new national debt on the country, while its progress will be checked and capacity impaired. So much for a contest which has been one round of defeats—one constant failure.

diate relief. Assessible scheme is taken up to produce diate relief. Assessities sold by the government broker in the seerning are suddenly taxed by the government in the evening; and, after all, the question which should have been first asked—"Can England and France conquer-Bussia?"—is in every one's mouth. If they cannot, wh possibility? It was once said the English could perform any thing but an impossibility, and the same high au-thority declared the conquest of America an Impossi When Schastopol and Cronstadt are taken, when tersburg and Moscow are in ruins, and when Poland in reorganized as a nationality, the war will have just commenced. In the meanwhile not a stone in either

MADRID, April 12, 1855.

The Reinforcements Ex Route for Cuba—The Settlement of the Black Warrior Affair—The National Militia Law—Important Movement—The Church Land Question in Spain—Baniskment of the Bishop of Ouna—Threatened Coup d'Etal—The New Constitution, dc., dc. MADRID, April 12, 1855.

I can tell you nothing of Cubs. as you will be bette shrough the United States. It is certain that up to the me the government have no official news of the result of the trial of the conspirators. The only item

which can be of interest to you, will be to know exactly the state of the force which they can count upon in the Island. There are veteran troops, infantry and Catalan regiment, which have passed from Porto Rico to the Havana; 2,000 negroes, whom the government have authorized the Captain General of Cuba to enlist; they have armed the militia according to law; a body of Galtalies of marines, which left Cadiz the 12th of March they have enlisted 700 recruits, who sailed at the same whe will leave in May, the army in Cuba will consist men of all arms and all colors. Leave out 5,000 men who will not come up to roll call for any of the thousand rea sons which operate in Spanish and Cuban affairs, and you may take the number of 30,000 men as the true effective force in Cuba, on the 1st of June next.

With respect to the Black Warrior question, although there are some journals opposing it and speaking in their way, the good sense of the country is in favor of a just and amicable reparation, which we know to have been aiready accorded by our government to the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, Mr. Perry, and it is to be hoped that as soon as the Minister of State received favorable news from Washington, and communicates it to the Cortes, the matter will be terminated to the satisfaction of both countries.

The Cortes last night voted the project of law con cerning the national militia, but with some amendments

The history of this project is as follows:-On the 26th and 27th of March some commandants the militia held various consultations, with the view of demanding the removal of three of the ministers. The object to oppose the determinations of the crown, and interpose between it and the Cortes, presented this pro-ject of law, by which it asked that the national militia should not be allowed to discuss, deliberate or make representations upon political affairs, nor anything else except subjects relative to its own organization. Since the presentation of this project of the government considerable agitation has been noted in the public mind, in the belief that some contretemps might occur; but it has been approved of in spite of the opposition of some chiefs of the red republicans, or rather disturbers of the public peace, who went about exciting the minds of the thousands who surrounded the pulses of the

the Cortes against the project of release of lands from mortmain, civil and ecclesiastical, the Bishop of Osma mortmain, civil and ecclesiastical, the Bishop of Osma has distinguished himself by his improper, may, violent language, threatening even the deputies who should go for the law, to deprive them of the right of Christian burial. The government asked for this memorial from the Cortes—called the Bishop to the capital, and requested him to appear before the ecclesiastical tribunal and unsay the scandalous expressions he had used. The obstinate bishop refused to do anything, and the government ordered him to depart for Cadiz, with the idea of sending him to the Canaries if he persisted in his negative. The Nunclo wished to intervene in this business in favor of the Bishop, but as his intervention did not bring about the retraction which the government had the right to exact, their determination will be carried into effect, and the Bishop will be banished, without the individuals composing that secret and furious society known as the Exterminating Angel, being able to stop it, nor to assist their worthy brother the Bishop, who belongs to it as foo all the apostolical party and the partizans of Don Caries.

For some time past the papers have been speaking of

their worthy brother the Bishop, who belongs to it as on all the apostolical party and the partizans of Don Carlos.

For some time past the papers have been speaking of a protest of the Pope's against the second base of the new constitution, (that relative to religious worship,) and the law of release from mortonain; but it is certain that such a protest has not reached this government. What is certain is, that Sr. Pacheco, our ambassador in Rome, has written to the government saying that little could be heped for from the Pope in regard to the issue of negotiations favorable to a liberal reform of the concordate; and that what we should do is to go on with the release from mortmain, and thus gain time, for Rome, which is always the same, will follow her custom of conceding what is asked of her by way of favor. And not to eave ecclesiastical subjects, I will tell you also that, a lew days since, a nun, known as fister Patrocinio, was banished. For many-years past this nun has been making a sensation by some ulcers which appeared upon her, his those of San Francisco, which some crackbrained fools regarded as mraculous. Proceedings were taken against this woman years ago, and the trick was discovered. Science cured the ulcers of this femule fanatic, who lent herself to everything required for their ends by the secret society of the Exterminating Angel.

In these few days past the government has realized a loan of forty millions of reals, or two millions of dollars, in different parcels, by means of different contractors, at the interest of 9, 9½, 10 and 10½ per cent, with guarantee of scrip of the three per cents, at the rate of 25 of their nominal value, in place of 32½, which is the market value of the day. This negotiation, the conditions of which are not very advantageous, allows the government nevertheless, time to get out of its present difficulties, and was tor the release of mortmain.

The partisans of Don Carlos, who, but a short time since, attracted the attention here of all the world with their suppos

VISIT OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND EMPRESS TO ENGLAND.

London, Friday, April 20, 1855.

Arrival of their Imperial Majesties in London—Their Enthusiastic Reception by the Populace—Grand Banquets

— Reviews—Investitures—Municipal Ovations—Court
Concerts—Operatic Receptions—Speeches and Addresses in Honor of the Imperial Visiter—Polyment of in Honor of the Imperial Visiters-Return of the Imperial Party to France.
Whilst the clouds in the political horizon are hurrying

ment are booming and crashing at Sebastopol—all Lon don appears topsy-turvy with excitement, and every belfry is ringing merry peals in honor of the Emperor Na-poleon III. and the Empress Engenie. From the moment they landed on the shores of Great Britain, their recep-tion has been an uninterrupted ovation. I saw them make their entrance into London. The whole city was out; a bright and positively hot sun shone on the gay scene. The streets were even more crowded than on the occasion of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington; and Hyde Park, from Apaley House to the milway station, was one dense mass of elegant equipages, gentlemen and ladies on horseback, and pedestrians of every class, and size and age. Through the streets of London, through the Park, one continuous cheer greeted Louis Napoleon and Eugenie. The latter was elegantly and plainly dressed; her small classical face was somewhat pale. By her side sat Louis Napoleon, and opposite to them Prince Albert, in a field marshal's uniform. From Dover, where they were met by Prince Albert, they came the royal carriages were waiting; they then drove through London to the Paddington station and on to Windsor Castle, where the Queen received her Imperial Windsor Castle, where the Queen received her Imperial guests. For the details of the ceremonials I must refer you to the court newsmen, and will simply describe what I myself witnessed. The reception was in every respect enthusiastic, and there was a proud look of triumph in the eye of Louis Napoleon which was natural enough. How often had he not strolled through those same streets an exile, anubbed by the very courtiers now most obsequious in bowing so low to him; not even admitted into our best society; by some styled a paruenu, by others a madman—avoided by many as a dancerous mitted into our best society; by some styled a partenu, by others a madman—avoided by many as a dangerous acquaintance. Louis Napoleon has gone through a hard school of experience; he has learned to know the value of mankind, and he has acted accordingly. He shot down his own loyal subjects on the Boulevards to insure the success of his coup diets; he formed an alliance with England because it was the wissest step he could take to consolidate his power. His brother Emperors would not recognise him—they scarcely tolerated the cleet of the French people. In vain he sued for a German princess for a bride; he then married a lady not of royal birth, now the guest of our most gracious Queen. show to the world that France and England were deter-

mounted gentlemen assembled, but there was such an on of carriages, carts, gigs, vans and pedestrians that the hunt looked more like a race course tha anything else; moreover, as neither the Empsror nor Prince Albert made their appearance, it broke up. Seeing an immense crowd round the White Hart, (which is the best notel at Windsor,) I found the Lord Mayor and a in gingerbread looking carriages, with green velvet and gold lace liveries. My Lord Moon—it sounds funny, but it is nevertheless true—had been paying a visit to the gracious reply received, and the Moon, surrounded by a lation of city stars, drove back to the good city of Lordon elated with the gracious reception given to them by the pareenu Emperor. Of course the Moon will be knighted or baronetted, or get the Legion of Hener-certainly he expects a gold snuffbox with the imperial cypher in diamonds. Moon is, however, a liberal publisher and a very good fellow, so may his shadow never grow less: but it is high time these tom-fooleries should be done away with. Leaving the Moon and suite imbibing ale at the White Hart, I turned my steps towards the Castle, and having entered the inner court the flag of England's Queen, I was just in time to see the royal party start for the review. In the large court, the horses prepared for the Emperor and his suite, and for Prince Albert and his staff were being walked about each led by a groom. Noble animals of the purest blood. Louis Napeleon's favorite chesnut charger (Philips) sur-passed them all in symmetry and shape. The Queen and or three other char-à-bancs and four, with the royal children and ladies of honor, fol owed. The Emperor rode between Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge. A brilliant staff, in which Lord Cardigan was conspicuous in his hussars' uniform, accompanied them. They can-tered down the noble avenue in advance of the Queen, and I soon lost sight of them in the distance. The Queen seemed in a particular good humor, she was laughing and smiling, and the Empress seemed equally pleased, toth bowing repeatedly to the assembled spectators. Re-views are slow things and I have seen many of them, so I followed the dictates of nature, and with a friend just returned from Sebastopol, strolled back into the town to get some food. Fearing lest Moon and his aldermen, whose appetites are proverbially voracious, should have door to the White Hart, where we learnt that Windson aun was setting as we left, and the noble castle stood out in majestic splendor, the shining Thames glistening discern the celebrated Runnymede, where King John waved the banner of the kings of Eng and, and that night it fluttered over the chief of a nation regarded

We found London all a stir on our return, flags were being hoisted on every steeple; tri-colors, Turkish and were being erected, and it was clear the merrow was to be a holiday. Placarded on every wall and available place was an immense document, with letters six inches in lergth, and bearing the signature of "Moon," re-

the ally of our Queen."
Thursday was a lovely day, and from 10 o'clock in the morning, the whole population of the good city of London was on foot. The shops closed, the streets became impassable. Moon did the honors of Guildhall te the imperial guests, who are now lodged in Buckingham Palace. After the affair at Guildhall, the Emperor repaired to the French embassy at Albert Gate, where he received the corps diplomatique. In the evening London was brilliantly illuminated, and the dense masses of people rendered every street impassable for vehicles. The Queen and Court proceeded in state to the Italian Opera House at Covent Garden.

It was reported during the day that a Frenchman had been arrested who had attempted to fire at the Emperor. The whole of the affair is, that some unfortunate exile attempted to throw a petition into the Emperor's car ringe as it passed.

The scene at the Opera House, Covent Garden, is de-

scribed as brilliant in the extreme. Fourteen boxes in the centre of the house, on the grand tier, had been thrown into one for the royal party. Queen Victoria wore her crown of diamonds. The Empress, as you may Having been asked the moderate price of twelve guineas for a seat in the pit, and considering the bore of putting rfine kids. I did not ha" with my presence, so your lady readers must look to the Court Journal and Morning Post, for the exact descriptions of the lace, flounces, and diamonds of the garter, just conferred upon him, tied round his leg by the Queen's own hands. "Honi soit qui mal y pense." To-day, the whole party go to the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, where the crush will be awful.

To morrow they return to Paris much pleased, doubtless, with their reception. It is generally reported that the Queen will shortly return the visit and be a guest at the Tulieries. In fact, I hear that the apartments are being prepared for her reception.

During the whole of the imperial visit, we have had a cloudless blue sky, a warm sun and gentle breezes.

May the omen be propitious for peace.

I enclose you the second article from the Monitour on the expedition to the Crimea. It needs no comment. to prosecute the war, unless an honorable peace is granted. In his speech yesterday, at the Guildhall, the

In reply to the city address, the Emperor spoke as fol-

Emperor made the same observation.

In reply to the city address, the Emperor spoke as folows:—

MY LORD MAYOR—After the serdial reception I have experienced from the Queen, nothing could affect me more desply than the sentiments towards the Empress and myself to which you, my Lord Mayor, have given expression on the part of the city of London; for the city of London represents the available resources which a world wide commerce affords both for civilization and for war. Flattering as are your praises, I accept them, because they are addressed much more to France than to myself; they are addressed to a nation whose interests are to day everywhere identical with your own; (loud appliause.) they are addressed to an army and nay united to yours by an heroic companionship in danger and in glory; (renewed appliause.) they are addressed on truth, on moderation, and on justice. For myself, I have retained on the throne the same sentiments of sympathy and esteem for the English people that I professed as an exile, (loud and prolonged cheering.) while I enjoyed here the hospitality of your Queen; and if I have acted in accordance with my convictions, it is that the interest of the nation which has chosen me, no less than that of universal civilization, has made it a duty. Indeed, England and France are naturally united on all the great questions of politics and of human progress that agitate the world. From the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Mediterranean—from the Baltic to the Black Sta—from the desire to abolish slavery, to our hopes for the amelioration of all the countries of Europe—I see in the moral as in the political world for our two nations but one course and one end. (Applause,) It is, then, only by unworthy considerations and pitiful rivaleies that our union could be dissevered. If we follow the dictates of common sense alone, we shall be sure of the fature. (Loud applause.) You are right in interpreting my presence among you as a fresh and convincing proof of my energetic co-operation in the prosecu

THE POLISH ADDRESS TO THE EXPEROR. The Folish Address to the Emperor of the French was presented by the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland:

Sing—Amidst the universal voice of congratulation which has hailed the anapicious visit of your imperial lajesty and your sugust consort to our height sort-

reign, we should not have sought to address these words of welcome to your Imperial Majesty if we had not believed that, in the principles which we have sought to maintain and labored to disseminate, there resides the power of rendering perpetual that strict alliance and cordial amity which happily saneist between the two great Western Powers.

Your Imperial Majesty has already deckared, in words which mark a new spech of European history, 'that the time of conquests is irrevocably past, and that it is not by extending the limits of its territory that a nation can henceforth become honored and powerful; it is by placing itself at the head of generous ideas, by making everywhere to prevail the empire of right and justice.

Such are the words which your Imperial Majesty has inscribed on the united standards of France and Hogland. They are words of hope for the oppressed, and of repose for the word. It is not, sire, our design to urge their immediate application to a nation which, as the statesmen of all countries and of all political creeds have affirmed, has been the victim of isjustice the most the grant and perfidy the most foul.

We await, however, with confidence the hour when Europe, awaktening to the fearful retribution by which such crimes, when unrecreased, are inevitably visited, will seek to aver the punishment by repairing the wrong which she has perpetrated or permitted. To save from impending ruin a nation which, though separated by its faith from the European family, yet possesses noble qualities that command our admiration and sympathy, is a righteous work that hallows the alliance by which it has been effected; but to raise from the dust a people professing the same religion with ourselves, once the goverous champions of western civilization, and still possessing all chivalrous traditions which lie at its basis, this would be an achievement that would bind together the powers that shall unite in its accomplishment by a link that centuries would have no power to sever. This would be not only to in

vants.
On behalf of the Council of the Literary Association of the triends of Poland. BREADALBANE, Vice President.
W. LLOYD BIRKINGE, Honorary Secretary.
Sussex-chambers, Duke street, St. James's, London,
April 19.

THE EMPRESS OF THE PRENCH. Among the many romantic incidents that have marked the life of the Emperor Napoleon III., not the least ex-

the life of the Emperor Napoleon III., not the least extraordinary was his marriage with the beautiful and accomplished lady lately the guest of the Queen. The course he took in this respect was distinguished by the same boliness, self-reliance and originality that have characterised the chief events of his career. In his address to the Senate and Legislative body announcing the choice he had made, he exetched, in a few masserly strokes, his motives and inducements. "I have preferred, he said, "the woman whom I love and whom I respect to one who is unknown, and whose alliance would have had advantages mixed with sacridees." In taking this course the Emperor at least avoided the rock on which his uncle wrecked his fertunes; and, although there were not wanting enemies who censured him for not having married the daughter of some soldier purely French in origin, the mass of the people r-cognized in this abandonment of the customary royal alliance a new tie binding them to their ruler.

The Empress Eugenie, in all respects but her not being of some rigining royal house, is in every way fit to fill the place she occupies. "she who has been the object of my preference," said the Emperor, on the occasion already referred to, "is of distinguished birth. French in heart, by education, by the recollection of the blood shed by her father in the cause of the empire, she has, as a Spaniard, the advantage of not having in France a family to whomit might be necessary to give honors and fortune." In respect of her origin and ancestry, indeed, the Empress Eugenie may claim to rank with the proudent and noblest of Europe. Her great-grandfather, on her mother's side, was Kirapatrick, of Conheath, in Dumfriesshire—a gentleman of large landed property. His son, Mr. William Kirapatrick, went to Maisga as Britah Consul, and there married the daughter of Bason Grevenne. His elecat daughter, Maris, married the Count de Montije; and of this marriage the Empress was born. The Kirapatrick family is of great antiquity in Scotland, and vari

afterwards adopted the motto, "My King is worth more than my blood."

The Empress also counts among her ancestors the celebrated Gonzalvo de Cordova, the greatest captain of his age; as also antonio de Léva, the greatest general of the Emperor Charles V. One of the female ancestors was Luisa Francesca de Guzman, the wife of the Duke of Braganza, afterwards King of Portugal; and the blood royal of Spain also flows in her veins. She has certain ultimate claims to the Spanish crown; in this respect, standing next to the Duke of Medina Colla, who regularly, at each coronation in Spain, makes a formal protest against the usurpation of his rights.

The father of the Empress, the Count de Montijo, embraced the cause of Napoleon when he entered Spain. He was an officer in the Fresch army, and distinguished himself at the battle of Salamanca. Later he was a

braced the cause of Napoleon when he entered Spain. He was an officer in the Fresch army, and distinguished himself at the battle of Salamanca. Later he was a member of the Senate of Spain, being Grandes of Spain in light of no fewer than six titles. He died in 1839.

The Empress was born at Granada in 1827. She was partly educated in England—at Bristol. we believe—and resided, during her infanny and youth, alternately at Macrid, London and Paris.

Here it was that her beauty and accomplishments, which made her the ornament of every circle she frequented, attracted the attention of the Emperor. who at once saw in her his future bride. The splender of a throne wore less the attraction for Mills. de Montijo than the admiration she had conceived for the Emperor's character. On both sides the marriage was one of affection. Of the ceremonial that attended it we gave at the time the most ample details. Since she has occupied the throne, the Empress Eugenie has gradually conciliated the respect and love of the French people. Her beauty, her unaffected cheerfulness of disposition, and, atove all, her many virtues, endear her to the nation. Her charity and benevolence are already the theme of universal praise, and long before her elevation she had given proofs of an extraordinary hindness of heart. On one occasion, passing at the moment when a poor workman tell from a scaffold, she stopped her carriage, alighted, and herself rushed to succor him. Hundrets of such anecdotes pass frem mouth to mouth in Paris, while her larger and more public charities offer an example to the French ladies which they are not slow to follow.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS TAKING LEAVE OF QUEEN VICTORIA AND PRINCE ALBERT.
Their imperial Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of the French, took leave of her Majesty, the Queen, on

Their imperial Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of the French, took leave of her Majesty, the Queen, on Saturday morning, 21st ult., on their return to Paris. Their imperial Majesties were conducted by her Majesty and his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, from their rooms to their carriage at the grand entrance of the palace, the Queen being accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena and Louisa, Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold.

Her Royal Highness the Dutchess of Kent (attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper) and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (attended by Colonel Tyrrwhit) had arrived at Buckingham Palace at a quarter Before ten o'clock, and also accompanied the Emperor and Empress to the grand hall, in company with his Serene Highness, the Prince of Leiningen.

The great officers of State and the household, viz. Farl Spencer, lord steward; the Marquis of Breadabane, lord chamberlain; the Duke of Wellington, master of the horse; the Marquis of Abercorn, groom of the stole to Prince Albert, and Lord Earness Hruce, vice chamberlain, preceded the illustrious party through the corridors and down the grand staircase to the entrance.

The following ladies and gentlemen of the court were also in attendance—The Duchess of Wellington, Hon. Caroline Cavendiah, Hon. Flora Macdonald, Hon. Mary Seymour, Lord Rivers, Lord George Leanox, Sir Edward Bowater, Sir Frederick Stovin, the master of the household; Major General Wylde, Lord Charles Fitzoy, and Mr. Norman Macdonald. All the gentlemen were in uniform. On the grand staircase and in the hall were posted the Yeomen of the Guard, under the command of Capt. Macdonald, the exon in waiting. Viscount Sydney, the captain of the exon is her and entrance; and on the appearance of the royal family and the Prince of Leiningen. The Emperor and Empress took leave of the Queen at the entrance. Their imperial majesties also took leave here of the royal family and the Prince of Leinin

conveying.

In the first—the Marchieness of Ely, the Countees de Montebello, Lord Cowley, and the Ceunt de Montebello.

In the second—Baroness de Maiaret, Duke de Bassano, the Manquis de Toulongeon, and Lord Alfred Paget.

In the third—Colonel Count Ney, Colonel Fleury, Count Tascher de la Pagerie, and Lieutenant Colonel Roucher. And in the fourth—Earl Somers, Major Generai the Hom. Charles Grey, Colonel Seymour, and Colonel Tyrrwhit. Hon. Charles Grey, Colonel Seymour, and Colones hyre-whit.

The royal cortege quitted the palace at twenty minuter part teg o'clock.

On Saturday morning, 21st ult., shortly after 10 clock, the Emperor and Empress of the French to the station. The illustrious visiters were accompanied by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, and were

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

popular favor exhibited towards them during their sojours.

As upon the arrival of the Emperor and Empress, the
Bricklayers' Arms station was gaily decorated with flags
and hanners, with a large collection of choice flowers and
exotics, and the whole of the platform covered with
crimson cloth. A guand of honor, consisting of the
Coldstream Guard was placed outseld the station, and
the band performed a fine morecau of music previous to
the arrival of their majesties.

Within the station about 1,000 elegantly dréssed
ladies and gentlemen, who had been admitted by
tickets, occupied as extensive temporary platforms,
draped with white and pink, and decorated with large
flags. Shortly before ten o'clock the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Prefect of the Seine and other members of the municipal counsel of Paris, who have been
the guests of his lordship during the imperial visit, arrived at the station to be in readiness to pay their respects to the Emperor and Empress. Shortly after
half past ten o'clock the royal carriages arrived at the
station. They conveyed the Emperor and Empress,
Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, Marchial Vaillant,
the Duc de Montebello, Marquis de Toulongeon, Colonel
Fleury (colonet of the Guides, and aide-de-camp to his
Majesty), the Princess d'Essling, Colonel Edgar Ney,
Marchioness of Ety, Countess le Malaret, General Grey,
Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel Seymour, Sir Richard Mayne,
and others.

Immediately upon alighting from their carriages the

ver at five minutes past one, having completed the distance in two heurs and a quarter, including the stoppages.

On descending from the carriage, Mr. Rich, M. P., the chairman of the company, inquired of his Majesty whether the arrangements made by the company had given him satisfaction. The Emperor, with his usual gook tact, and in a reply which neatly combined a compliment with the expression of his personal feeling, said, "Everything has been excellent. I regret only one thing—that is, that you have conveyed me too quickly out of Rajasad." The wind had been blowing keenly and sharply from the northeast during the while morning, yet in spite of the bitter cold, ladies thinly attired preserved their places on the pier with an amount of endurance which was really surprising, and which nothing could have supported but an auxious and ardent desire to pay their last respects to the illustrious visitors. The milita, who had been on the pier for nearly three hours, exposed to the full force of the wind, and the occasional dashing of the spray from the water in the harbor, in despite of all their attempts to look as military as troops ought to do upon such occasions, appeared exceedingly uncomfortable, very unable to "stand at ease," and had they attempted a "hurrah," their chattering teeth would have given a "shalps" to the word which would have possessed more of novelty than agreealleness of expression. The Empress leant on the arm of Prince Albert as they proceeded out of the station, the Emperor and Duke of Cambridge following next. As they were walking along the station the Emperor and notes that to say lake of Cambridge following next. As they were walking along the station the Emperor and not uncontentation usly placed in his hands a small box, saying as he did so, "I hope.

Majesty on his debarkation, and unostentatiously placed in his hands a small box, saying as he did so, "I hope Mr. Mayor, you will keep this in kind remembrance of me." Upon opening the case it was found to contain a very handsome and valuable jewelled sauff box. It was of blue enamel, richly ornamented with gold, and having upon the lid the letter "N," set in brilliants.

As the wind was setting in very strong from the northeast, and the water was somewhat rough, the steamer which was in readiness to convey the Emperor was placed to windward of the pier. The steamer was the Empress, one of the boats of the Royal Mail Dover and Calais Company. Captath Smithett having command. The spectacle of the embarkation was one of much in iterest, and contrasted greatly with the scene presented on the landing. The whole of the cilifs and aurrounding heights could be distinctly sean; the vessels of war, forming the main guard of honor, lying in the roads, gaily dressed, and with yards manned, were not, as before, shroaded in a dense ses fog. The ships, however, soon became perfectly obscured, but it was from the wreathing volumes of white smoke which gradually rose as gun after gun thundered forth its salute, while, towering high above the town, small clouds of curling vapor poisted out the spots whence the land batteries were also firing the parting ashits.

Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge accompanied the Emperor and Empress on board the steamer, where they remained for some time in animated conversation. The Emperor and Empress parted in the most affectionate manner with the Marchioness of Ely, who had been in attendance on her Majesty during her stay, and alse shook hads heartily with ine other members of the suite who had accompanied Prince Albert, The Emperor also did the same. Prince Albert, and the Empress, and upon finally parting from her, kissed her Majesty's left hand with earnest and graceful gallantry. The Emperor contillary and the series of empires, as if anytone of the parting shook the hands of the

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR AT BOULOGNE-ARRIVAL OF WHE EMPEROR AT BOULDGNE-The review of 30,000 men by the Emperor, which has just passed off (Sunday, April 22—1:10 P. M.) on the sands opposite the Pavillon Hotel, before which they de-filed, has been a most splendid affair, and will long be remembered in Boulogne. The Empress was present on the balcony of the Pavillon Hotel.

ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR TO THE CORPS LEGISLATIF
ON LEAVING PARIS,
The Paris Moniteur publishes the following as the
words addressed by the Emperor to the Deputies on the

you have given me on all the important laws which I have given to you during this session. My absence will be of short duration. I think I shall express your sentiments by assuring the government of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain that you appreciate as I do all the advantages of the alliance with England. (Yes, yes.) We all desire pence, but on honorable conditions, and only in such case. If we are to continue the war, I count upon your loyal support. (Yes, yes.)

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

earlier period of the siege the choice of all these external positions was in our own hands.

Reveral occurrences which were announced by the last mail clearly indicated that important events were shortly to be expected. We received at first with some uncertainty the statement that 15,000 Turks under Omeralainty the statement that 15,000 Turks under Omeralainty the statement that 15,000 Turks under Omeralainty the statement that 15,000 Turks under Omeralained that early in the present month Col. Simmonds was sent back to Eupavoria to organize this expedition. Five French steamers arrived to convey the troops, and, although the weather in the first week of April prevented their immediate embarkation, it is certain that some of the finest regiments in the Turkish service have been conveyed to Sebastopol to take part in the ensuing operations. At the same time we learn that the Egyptian division, which is composed of excellent troops, organized by French officers, has been despatched in all haste frem Constantinople to the Crimea; and before long the first detachments of the Sardinian corpe will have proceeded for the seat of war. Before the month of May is much advanced it is certain that the allied armies in the Orimes will amount to a far larger force than had been anticipated. The medistal officers have been instructed by Lord Raglan to make further preparations for the occiningencies of active war. Dr. Hall reports that 1,400 patients can be accommodated in the hospitals on above

Lord Raglan to make further preparations for the contingencies of active war. Dr. Hall reports that 1,400 patients can be accommodated in the hospitals on shere in the Crimea, including the new huts applied to this service, and that 620 can. if necessary, be embarked in steamers fitted up as hospital ships.

While these preparations and the continued fire of the whole line of batteries against the town and its outworks indicate the near approach of a more decisive period in this difficult and protracted alege, it is probable that the enemy is not idle behind that range of hills, which altogether masks his positions and his movements from the observation of the allied Commanders. Lord riaglan reports on the 7th that fresh troops and considerable convoys have entered the town, and that other bodies of troops have quitted it. There can be no doubt that a powerful Russian army occupies the strategical position of Simpheropol, with a view either to relieve the place we are besieging or to fall at a suitable moment on the works near Balaklava. Hence the importance of increasing the strength of the troops who have to guard our extended lines of countervaliation, and to cover the whole of our own intrenchments, while we are working steadily onwards towards Sebastopol. We find, however, nathing in this recent intelligence to divert us from the conviction we have repeatedly expressed, that, although the attack upon the southern side of the place may be carried on as far as possible with the means we have for its reduction, no decisive success can be obtained until we are in a condition to invest the north side also, by the operation of some part of the allied armies on the Balbek or in the interior of the Crimes.

[From the London Chronicle, April 23.]

we are in a condition invest the north and also, we have on the Balbet or in the interior of the Crimes.

[From the London Chronicle, April 23.]

The latest official intelligence informs us that, up to the evening of the 10th inst., the bombardment continued with success, and that the fire of the enemy's batteries has been partially subdued. The crisis of the expedition is at hand, and, perhaps at this moment, the fate of Sebastopol has been decided. That the progress made by the allies is great and satisfactory may be gleaned from the silence of the St. Petersburg telegraph, which is ever ready to regale the anxious care of the Court of Berlin with wonderful accounts of Russian successes and of misfortunes sustained by the allies. The plan adoption of the sustain line of defences will be bombarded until an assault can be directed on the different positions with a certainty of success. Each redoubt will in its turn be reduced and occupied, and then, finally, the south side of the town will lie at the mercy of the bedgers. At the same time important operations will be undertaken on different points, which will tend to occupy the attention of the Russian army of observation, and enable the allies to complete the total investment of Sebastopol. The active cooperation of the formidable naval forces concentrated before Sebastopol was premeditated by Sir Edmund Lyons, but the bold plan of attack projected by that gallant Admiral has been moeified, we believe, in consequence of the doubt raised by the French commander with respect to the feasibility of its execution. The allied fleets will, in connections of the services and harbor, without attempting to penatrate the latter. Their presence will, however, prove invaluable, from the iact that the skilful and numerous corps of artillerymen who have hitherto assisted in defence of the cutamater, will be amply employed in defence of the granite sea for the Ottoman army, commanded by Omer Pacha him.

fence of the extended line of Russian entranchments, will be amply employed in defence of the granite sea forts.

The arrival at Kamiesch of 15,000 of the choicest troops of the Ottoman army, commanded by Omer Pachs himself, is another proof that the critical moment of the campaign has at length arrived. These troops will deubtless be employed in the defence of Balaklaya a task which has been rendered comparatively easy by the formation of a tremendous net work of fortifications. By the presence of this Turkish corps, a task which has been rendered comparatively easy by the formation of a tremendous net work of fortifications. By the presence of this Turkish corps, a training the presence of the Balaklaya line, will be enabled to move to the front and take part in the appraching seasult. That operation demands the possession of those military virtues which are the especial qualities of the British soldier, and the discipline, fortifued and confidence that have ever animated the ranks of the British army will not fail on this all-important occasion. The terrible fire opened by the lines of the besigners, if persevered in, cannot fail to demoralize the ensury. Present the confined space occupied by the defenders of Sobartapol, their logs of life is necessarily immense, and Primos Gortschakoff himself has admitted that above 800 killed and wounded formed the result of the first day's beauthout. A similar loss of life if repeated each day bardment. A similar loss of life if repeated each day bardment. A similar loss of life if repeated to the morale of the Russian troops. A few days will communicate to us intelligence of vast interest; and we firmly believe that the recompense of the bitter hardships endured by our gallant solders in the Crimes, and of the sacrifices sapported without a murmur by the British nation, is not far distant.

(Paris (April 20.) Correspondence of London News.)

far distant.

[Paris (April 20.) Correspondence of London News.]

It is certain that some news must have been received from Schastopol, which the government thinks it expedient to keep hack. Bonkers and others who habitual